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a. The two characteristics of modernization in Hong Kong in the early 20th century are cooperation with China and South East Asia countries city, and using Hong Kong as the centre of trade.

Firstly, from Source A, it shows that Hong Kong cooperate with the China and South East Asia cities. From Source A, in the poster, the circle which stated Sincere Company (Texturing Manufactures) Limited in Hong Kong, is linking to the circles with other major cities, such as Guangzhou, Shanghai, Singapore and Siam, which are major cities in China and South East Asia countries, and represent the link-relationship between the cities, and shows Hong Kong <sup>one of</sup> modernize characteristics <sup>is</sup> cooperatively with other major cities.

Second, Source A shows another characteristic is Hong Kong is the Centre of trade and financial. From Source A, it stated that the company Sincere is set up in Hong Kong first and develop to other country later, and shows that company use Hong Kong as the centre of development. Moreover, from Source A, it stated that the parcel delivery service is set up in Hong Kong and to service the customer financial, which also shows the company use Hong Kong as the centre of trading.

b. Hong Kong has make to the development of Asia in economic, political and social aspect. In the early 20th century, Hong Kong has a special ~~the~~ historical background as a

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b. British colony, and it helped the development of the Asia countries.

Firstly, on economic aspect, Hong Kong had made the contribution of played the role of Centre and Reference of trading and financial and led to the development of economy of Asia countries in the early 20th century. From source A, it shows that Hong Kong is the Centre of the financial development as the Sincere set up at Hong Kong first, and developed to other countries later on, shows the company would like to use Hong Kong as the base. Moreover, from my own knowledge, as Hong Kong is nearby China, it helped the foreign country to trade with China as Hong Kong is experienced and help the economic development of China. So, it shows that Hong Kong had help the economy development to other countries by playing the role of Centre or base of financial trading and reference for the countries.

Second, on political aspect, China is the base of spreading the revolutionary idea in China and help the modernize development in China. From source B, it stated that Dr. Sun Yat Sen revolutionary propaganda was published in Hong Kong and the capital are also raise in Hong Kong. So, it shows that as the revolutionary idea was successfully well prepared in Hong Kong, and it influenced China. From my own knowledge, as the revolutionary idea had been

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a. Spread after <sup>preparation in</sup> Hy Ky, the revolutionary group had successfully end the Dynastic rule of China and start a political system modernize development. So, Hy Ky had participate as a base of preparation of revolutionary idea and help China's development.

Thirdly, on social aspect, Hy Ky promote gender equality and became the offense of other countries and help the social development of Asia countries. From source C, it stated that Sun Yat Sen promote gender equality in Hy Ky. Moreover, from source C, it stated that Ma had invite 2 female models of advertising for a company, and show Hy Ky had played the role model.

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a. This is because Hitler had made several international treaties and <sup>could not keep his</sup> promises. From source C, it stated that Hitler had made the Treaty of Versailles, Treaty and Locarno, which shows Hitler didn't respect the treaties that Germany had signed. Moreover, from source C, it also shows Hitler didn't keep his promises as he promise not to have any territorial aims in Europe, but he entered Austria by force later on, shows the Germany didn't keep his promise and shows Hitler didn't have good faith.

b. The appeasement policy is proposed to please Germany and fulfill what Germany wants to prevent Germany <sup>from</sup> more his aggression to the West European countries. From source E, there are two men, which represent Britain and France, are giving a plate written 'Czechoslovakia' to a dog and holding a flag 'to East'. The dog represent Germany, is barking to the men in a aggressive way shows the Germany has the power. Britain and France ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> posture in a way shows they are weak and threatened by Germany, and giving the 'Czechoslovakia' to Germany, shows that they are afraid the Germany will attack them so they need to please Germany. Moreover, ~~the~~ the flag the man holding 'to East', which shows the reasons of they give Czechoslovakia to Germany is to make its aggression to Eastern Europe to protect the country of Western Europe. So, the purpose is to protect

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b. the defeat of Western European countries by pleasing Germany's wants.

c. Source D has the least negative view towards the appeasement policy in the 1930s.

Firstly, from Source D, there is a man holding a ball represent the world and he is pushing it to the side represent peace. The block represent Czechoslovakia crisis is making, but the man is really near to the peace, which shows that the cartoonist believe that the ~~pp~~ appeasement policy can help to step forward to the peace and it has a least negative attitude.

For Source C, it had a <sup>absolute</sup> negative attitude towards the appeasement policy. The ~~man~~ speech had mention that Hitler can not be trust by using the treaty of Versailles and Locarno to prove that Hitler had broken several promise. Moreover, in Source C, the person said that ~~he~~ he can't believe that Hitler had a good faith, which shows he do not trust in him and has a negative attitude towards Hitler and ~~he~~ he don't trust the policy can reduce Hitler's <sup>On aggression</sup>.

From Source E, it ~~was~~ was published in the USSR and also highlight a negative message through the cartoon. From Source E, it shows that the ~~the~~ people represent Britain and France are giving Czechoslovakia to the dog.

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c. represent Germany. Moreover, as the fly the man holding stated 'Go East', which shows that the Russian cartoonist believe that ~~it~~ they are pushing Germany to move its aggression to the East and shows a negative view to ~~it~~ the policy.

So, although both of the three source does not trust the appeasement policy can help to stop the Hitler aggression at all, source D shows a least negative attitude as the cartoon shows it believe the appeasement policy had help to move forward to peace.

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a. The view <sup>of Source F</sup> is that the People Commune can bring the Great Leap Forward to China though bring fruitful result to China. From Source F, it shows that the people are making <sup>with words 'People Commune'</sup> a basket with vegetables and some transportation tool which are modernized, shows the cartoonist believe that the People Commune can bring the modernization and economic development to China. Also, from Source F, the people are riding the dragon and going to the door which have words 'the Great Leap Forward', shows the cartoonist believe that the People Commune can help them to step forward to the Great Leap Forward though the results its bring.

b. Firstly, one of the trend is that the national income, agriculture and the industry had been developed to the highest during the readjustment period in 1963-65. From Source G, it shows that the national income, agriculture and industry had reach 14.7%, 11.5% and 21.4% ~~of~~ from -3.1%, -5.8% and 1.8% in ~~the~~ the Second Five Year Plan, shows the greatest increasing rate and the highest number in 1953-75.

Second, the other trend is the Second Five Year Plan had brought economic recession in 1958-62. From Source G, it shows that the national income, agriculture, industry and commerce had been decrease after 1957, and became the lowest increase of the whole <sup>rate</sup>.

資料適用於此題的答者，請予詳細閱

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b. period. The national income, agriculture and commerce even had been backward compare with the previous stage, that are -3.1%, -5.8% and -4.3% respectively, shows a economic recession in that period.

c. To a small extent, I agree with the statement.

Firstly, I agree with that the Great Leap Forward had a good intention but yielded bad results. The aim of the Great Leap Forward was originally to develop China. From Source A, it shows that China want to big the modernization and the development of agriculture and heavy industries, and it is a good intention. But the results its big, from Source B, it shows that during the Great Leap Forward period, it had yielded the economic recession of China in the Second Five Year Plan, that the national income, agriculture and commerce had decrease. From my own knowledge, this is because the Chinese need the very method to modernized, such as the whole nation melting iron and steel, had led to the agriculture and national income backward as the outcome of the mass movement is poor and the <sup>most of</sup> iron and steel melted can't be use. So, the Great Leap Forward was start a good intention but yielded bad results.

Hence, I don't agree with the second part of the statement. <sup>at all</sup> The Cultural Revolution was not start because a good



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c. intention but also brought bad results. ~~But~~ From my own knowledge, Mao started the Cultural Revolution & aimed to remove the power of Lin Biao after the success of the readjustment and to maintain his own power. He criticized the capital leaders and the educated professional, and ask the whole country to participate in the mass movement of criticizing others. So, it led to the bad impacts. From some G, it shows that the growth rates of the national income, agriculture, industry and commerce had been decrease or generally, shows that it had brought bad impacts. So, the Cultural Revolution had had intentions but also big bad result.

Someone may agree that the Cultural Revolution had good intentions as Mao & aimed to remove the capitalist ideas and to make people become unite, and ask people to join the mass movement by make people unite and make the country become stronger.

But reference to the historical fact, China was in a social instability after Mao ask people to participate in the Cultural Revolution as people ~~only~~ are allowed to criticize others, children can criticize their parents and students criticize their teachers, and led the ~~society~~ society became less harmony so it didn't unite people.

To conclude, I think the first part of the statement

資料來源：網絡資源，版權為原作者所有。

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c. the Great Leap Forward had good intentions but it had impacts, but I do not agree that Cultural Revolution have good intentions. I think it had bad intentions and it had bad impacts, and I only partly agree with the statement. To a small extent, I agree with the statement.

Paper 1 Question 4

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a. In terms of international <sup>Cooperation</sup>, 1954 is a turning point. From Source H, it states that the USSR had joined the UNESCO in 1954, and reduce the Cold War Hostile. The joining of the USSR shows that the USSR are willing to cooperate with the Western countries and shows the <sup>step</sup> forward of international cooperation during the period of Cold War.

b. I do not <sup>agree</sup> that the ideological factor is the most important factor affect international cooperation in the period 1945-2000. There are other factors that affect the cooperation, such as economic factor and

Firstly, the ideological factor will affect the international cooperation as it may negatively affect it. From my own knowledge, as the US and the USSR had the ideological conflict towards different aspect, such as humanity, they cannot keep a good ~~the~~ connection and even started the Cold War.

Second, the ideological factor can positive affect the countries to cooperate. For my own knowledge, as the Western European countries have similar ideology, they can cooperate closer as they have similar target or aim. For example, the Western European countries join the NATO as they have similar target to against the USSR and spread of communism.

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4b. However there are other factors are also important. The ~~very~~ economic factor can help the competition of the countries. From some H, it

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To a small extent, I agree with the statement. I agree with the first part of the statement, that the Qing Government failed to transform in the period 1900-12, but I don't agree the last part of the statement, I don't think that the Nanjing Government had succeed in transforming China in 1927-37.

Firstly, for the first part of the statement, it is valid. Politically, the Qing Government has introduced different political transformation to transform China but end in failure. The Qing Government had introduce the 9-years plan of constitutional<sup>system</sup>, and also replace the old boards with royal members. It shows that China was stepping forward to transform its political system, but it ended as a failure as people think the plan of transform of the Government is insincere, the time for prepare of the constitutional publish is too long, and the power are still remained in hand of Mandarins. The 1911 Revolution was broke out before the planned date of publishment of<sup>Constitution</sup>, Qing Government was ended. So, on political aspect, the Qing Government had fail to transform China in the period 1900-12.

Socially, the Qing Government failed to transform China as the society remains suppress by the Government. At the last stage of the Qing Dynasty, the Qing Government had abandoned

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Some traditional rule such as foot-binding to the society, in order to modernize the society, and also increased the society of Han by allowing Han and Manchus people to get marry. But China remained a backward society, that there is race inequality that Manchus has still a higher social status than Han. Also, the gender equality was not promoted so male is dominated the China society at that period. So, although the Qing Government had abolish the tradition such as foot-binding, China remain a society with lack of democracy and social wisdom, the Qing Government failed to transform China in 1927-37.

Educationally, the Qing Government had failed to transform China as the core of the policy. At the last stage of the Qing Government, to Westernize and modernize the education system, the Qing Government had published several policies. The Qing Government abolish the eight-legged essay in the examination. Moreover, the Qing Government had sent some students to go to the foreign countries to study and aimed to learn the idea and knowledge from those countries. However, the policy of the Qing Government didn't transform the education sector of China and didn't help China to become a strong country, as there is only a few people can have the chance to

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study at that time, so it didn't help most of people in China to learn from the Western Countries. Moreover, some of the students learnt the revolutionary idea from their study and participate in such activities and ended the Big rule. So, although the Big Government tried to transform China through the education sector, but it failed to transform China to become stronger as there are only a few people have the chance to study.

For the second part of the statement, it is invalid as the Nanjing Government didn't transform China to a modernize country at all. Politically, the Nanjing Government introduced the separation of power by separate the process of Government to 5 years. Although it is a improvement of the political modernization of China, but it didn't transform China to modernize at all. The power remain at the hands of Guomindang and Jie Shi even if the Government introduce the separation of power; as the Government only allow a few political parties to work. China remain autocratic rule under the one-party rule and it didn't transform into democratic Government. So, on political aspect, China didn't transform by Guomindang as China remained the autocratic government until in the 1927-37 and it was failed.

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Educationally, the Nanjing Government didn't transform the country through its change of education system. To increase the educational level, the Nanjing Government introduced free education to the citizens and also introduced the University Education. However, it didn't help to modernize China through the change of educational system as the free education only remained for a few years and it was cancelled later as the Sino-Japanese War and the civil war with the Communist Party. So, the change of educational system, but it didn't benefit <sup>people</sup> in the long run and ended in failure. So, on an educational aspect, the Nanjing Government had also failed to succeed the transformation of China.

Socially, the Nanjing Government didn't transform the country as people were under poor ~~low~~ livelihood and social instability. Even though the Nanjing Government tried to transform China to a modernized country through building the modernized institutions, such as the national railway and transportation system, the society didn't modernize at all. As the civil war between the Communist Party and the Nanjing Government had led to social instability, and also they had poor livelihood under the ~~low~~ corruption ~~of~~ problems of the government. So, the basic need of the society



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was not satisfy and its meaningless for the Government to modernize the institutional ~~system~~ but ignore the basic needs of people. So, on social aspect, Nanjing Government policy didn't help the transformation of China in 1927-37.

To conclude, although the first part of the statement are correct, the Big Government failed to transform China on political, social and educational aspect. But the second part of the argument is invalid, as the Nanjing Government published social policy to transform China in social, education and political aspect, but all of them had end in failure and so half of the statement is valid. So, to a small extent, I agree with the statement.

Paper 2 Question 5

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To a large extent, I don't agree with the statement. The character of Cold War is the USSR response to the US challenge rather than the US response to the USSR challenges.

Economically, the USSR responded to the US challenges for cooperating with the Eastern European countries. After the Second World War, European countries had suffered in the post-war economic problem. To recover the post-war economic problem, the US set up the Marshall Plan and invited the European countries to join the Plan and cooperate on recovering the economy. So, in the same year, 1947, the USSR published the Molotov Plan to compete with the Marshall Plan, as the USSR thought it was a boycott to the Communist country, and it is a challenge from the US about the economic sector and the influence between the European countries. Moreover, when the US cooperate with the countries of OEEC, the USSR published the COMECON to counter the US policy. So, on economic aspect, it shows that it was the USSR responding to the challenge from the US.

Militarily, the USSR responded to the US challenges about the armament race and also the actions that US has done during the Cold War period. In the ~~1949~~ 1949, the US set up

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the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the Western European countries, that to avoid the member country was attacked by other countries. This action had threatened the USSR, and so the USSR set up the Warsaw Pact with the Eastern European countries to against the NATO and to reduce its influence in East European countries to the US, which shows its the USSR response to the challenge from the US. Moreover, for the arms race during the Cold War, it was also the USSR to response to the US challenge. The USSR started the arms race with the US as it was threaten by the military power of the US and also have the conflicts on interest with the US. For example, during the last stage of Second World War, the US had use an atomic bomb to end the Second World War, which had threaten the USSR, so the USSR had started to invest on the military sector, and shows the USSR response to the challenge of the US.

Diplomatically, the policy of the USSR was affected by the US diplomatic policy. After the Second World War, the Berlin was divided into four zones that given by the US, Britain, France and the USSR. During the 1949, the US, Britain and France combine together and three zones

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was mixed into one zone. The USSR was bullied by the three countries as the part of the Berlin that govern by the USSR was not invited to join so it affect the benefit of the USSR. To response to this challenge by the US, the USSR set up the Berlin Wall and stop the communication between West and East Berlin in order to maintain its benefit. So, it shows that the USSR is response to the challenge of the US on diplomatic aspect.

Some people may saying that, the US is response to the challenge from the USSR as the USSR aggressive movement and the conflict cause by the ideological difference. For example, the US responded the challenge by the USSR in 1979, that the USSR invaded the Afghanistan, by its reject to sign in the SALT II and boycott the Mexico Olympics in 1980; so it shows that the USSR had threaten the US in military aspect and it is the challenge of USSR.

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To conclude, the USSR is responding the US challenge as most of the action was taken by the US first and threaten the USSR so USSR had such response. Although the USSR also threaten the US in some ways, such as military aspect, but it is only a few cases on one aspect, and it is not significant as the US action in different fields. So, to a large extent, I don't agree with the statement.